

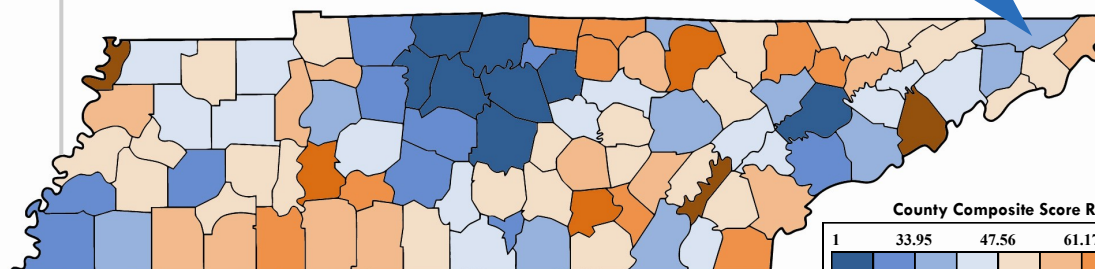
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: SULLIVAN COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 156,823

Pop. Density: 370/square mile

Seat of Government: Blountville

Largest City: Johnson City

COUNTY	Rank	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Shelby	16	Employment and Earnings Composite	38.60	28 ▼
Dickson	17	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$29,918	24 ▲
Tipton	18	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	73.13%	65 ▲
Hamilton	19	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	66.7%	39 ▲
Humphreys	20	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.0%	23 ▼
Cumberland	21	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	36.0%	42 ▼
Washington	22	Economic Autonomy Composite	36.38	23 ▼
Fayette	23	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	23.0%	52 ▼
Sevier	24	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	18.7%	18 ▼
Sullivan	25	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	82.9%	22 ▼
Pickett	26	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.37%	46 ▲
Franklin	27	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	13.8%	15 ▲
Anderson	28	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	18.1%	30 ▼
Roane	29	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	50.3%	63 ▼
Gibson	30	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	32	45 ▼
Jefferson	31	County Overview: While Sullivan women fell nine spots in overall rankings between 2000 and 2010, they experienced a mix of positive and negative movement among individual indicators. For example, wages went up by a significant percentage in the county, as did workforce participation. Women also chipped away at the income disparity between local genders, and fared relatively well in unemployment and managerial presence, despite relative decreases. The same can be said for diploma and degree attainment, which slipped in rank but remain strong. Unfortunately, poverty rates have still risen for women in Sullivan—particularly among single mothers.		
Lincoln	32			
Loudon	33			
Obion	34			

Down from 16th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

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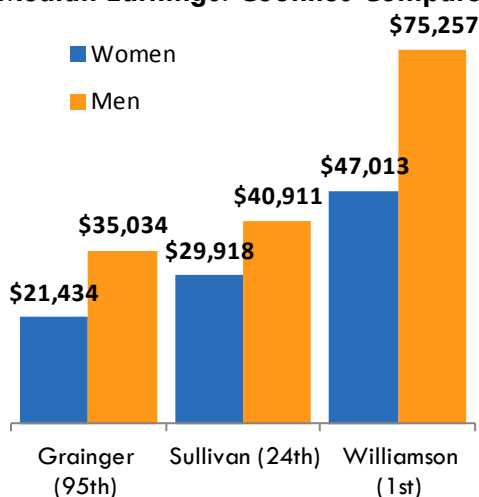
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Sullivan County

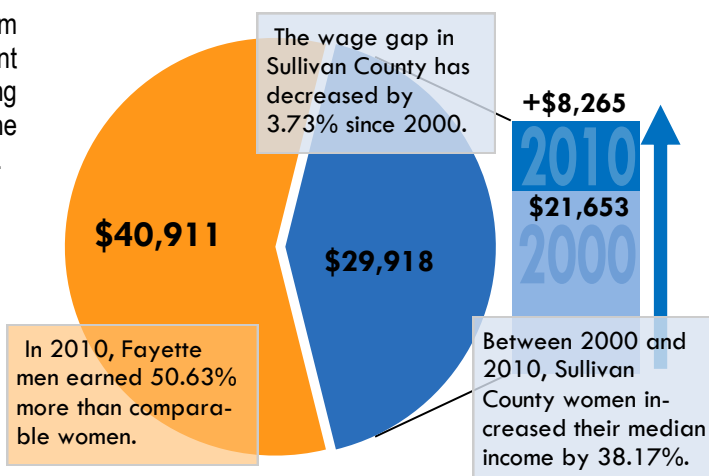
▲ Earnings

Sullivan County women have improved their median income by 38.17 percent since 2000, earning the 24th ranked wages in Tennessee (up from 29th). Similarly, male incomes increased 31 percent and local men also ranked 24th in the state among their peers. Both genders' income growth outpaced the inflation rate of 26.6 percent between 2000 and 2010.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



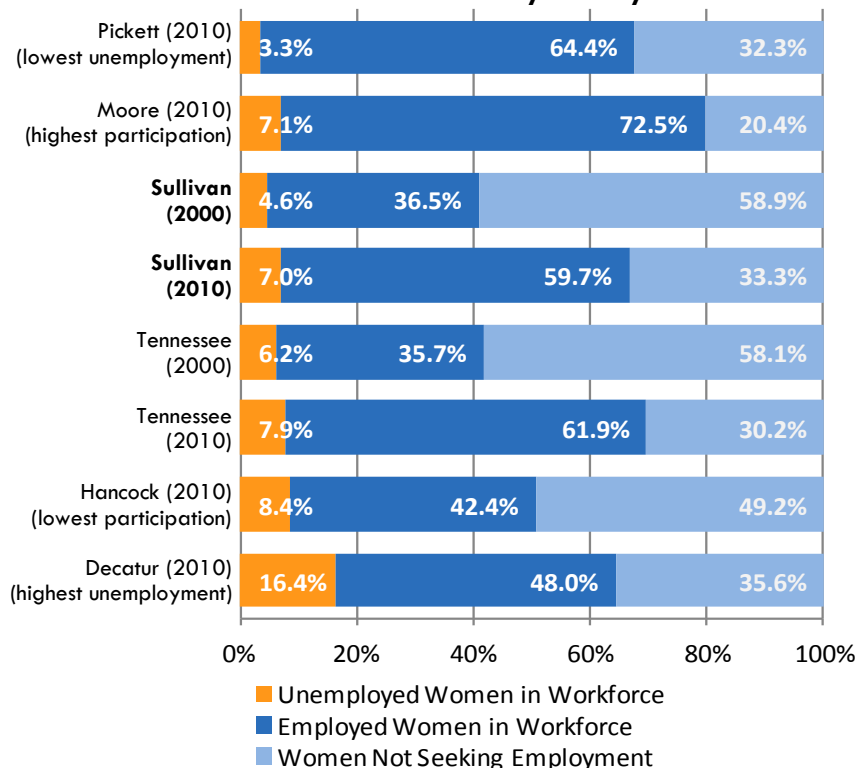
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Stronger income growth among women in Sullivan contributed to a decrease in the local wage gap of 3.74 percent. With this change, the county improved in rankings, from 70th to 65th, but Sullivan women continue to earn only 73.13 percent of local male wages. This figure fell nearly four percent below the statewide rate of 77 percent in 2010, and corresponds to an estimated annual disparity of \$10,993 between local male and female earnings.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



The proportion of women involved in Sullivan County's workforce increased by 25.6 percent between 2000 and 2010, and improved twenty places, to 39th, in this indicator's rankings. Reaching a rate of 66.7 percent, Sullivan County women are now roughly three percent less likely to be a part of the workforce than the average Tennessee woman.

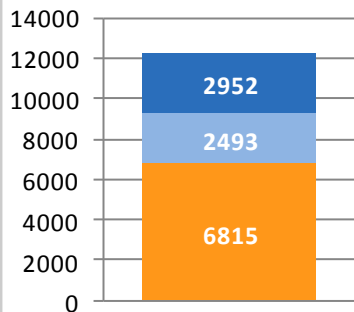
Women in the county remain 12.2 percent less likely to be a part of the labor pool than local men, but women with children under six do participate at the higher rate of 73.4 percent.

As participation has increased, so too has unemployment, from 4.6 percent in 2000 to 7 percent in 2010. Despite this significant increase, Sullivan women still fared nearly one percent better than women statewide and dropped only slightly in rank, from 17th to 23rd.

Local men were only 0.2 percent more likely to be jobless despite higher participation, and mothers were most likely to be searching, at 10.3 percent.

The Status of Women in: Sullivan County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Business Owners (2007)

Sullivan County women have made modest gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 6.5 percent more managers are now female, and Sullivan matched the statewide rate in 2010, but it also slipped to 42nd from 23rd in county rankings.

In contrast to hiring trends, women are estimated to control a share in fewer local businesses as owners. This indicator dropped one percent and 12 ranks to 23rd statewide.

Despite this decrease, when considering jointly owned businesses as well, women do have some stake in 44.4 percent of the businesses in Sullivan.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Sullivan County increased from 29.5% to 36% between 2000 and 2010.

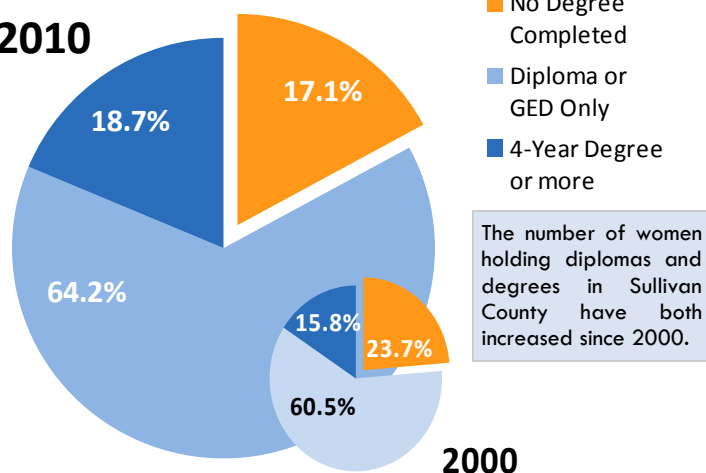
Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Sullivan dropped, however, from 24% to 23% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



The number of women holding diplomas and degrees in Sullivan County have both increased since 2000.

Sullivan County women have made gains in all three academic categories with generally positive results in state rankings as well.

The number of women aged 25 or older holding a four year degree grew between 2000 and 2010 by 2.9 percent. While this rate was slow enough for Sullivan to drop two ranks, it remains highly positioned, at 18th.

The percentage of women holding diplomas also increased during that time, by 6.6 percent. This resulted in a dip to 22nd from 16th, but remains competitive.

Lastly, dropout rates during the 2011-12 school year fell to 0.37 percent—nearly half the statewide rate—and improved in rankings from 60th to 46th.

Living

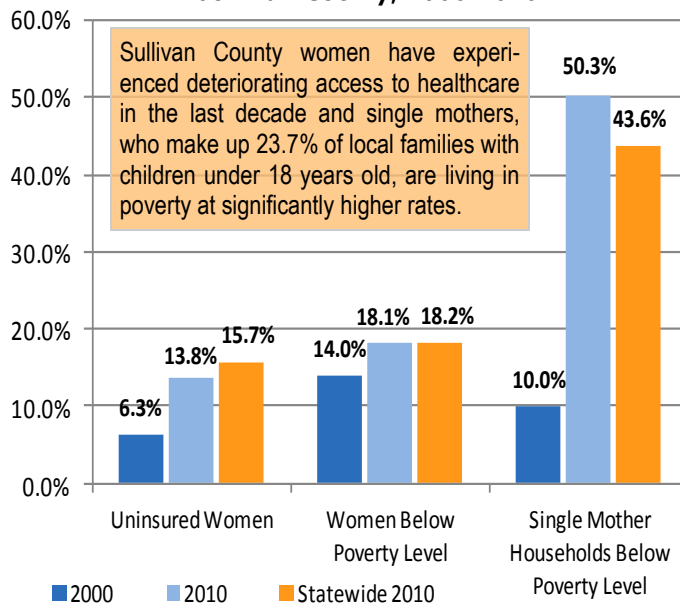
Since 2000, women in Sullivan County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty—particularly among single mothers.

Regarding health insurance, women in the county were more than twice as likely to go without in 2010, but remained nearly two percent more likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee. As a result, Sullivan improved ten ranks, to 15th.

Similarly, overall poverty among Sullivan women grew between 2000 and 2010 to roughly match the state rate at 18.1 percent. This was a relatively small increase, and resulted in Sullivan dropping just one rank in this measure, to 30th.

As noted, single mothers saw a much more significant increase in poverty rates, and were five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000. They were also more than twice as likely to do so as the average woman statewide. This increase caused Sullivan to fall from 56th to 63rd in this indicator's rankings.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Sullivan County, 2000-2010



Sullivan County women have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and single mothers, who make up 23.7% of local families with children under 18 years old, are living in poverty at significantly higher rates.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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